NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Your paper of the 14th instant furnishes various instances of the death of pear and apple trees, from some cause not as yet known. It is a subject of much importance, and one in which I feel interested. As this disease has been before adverted to, and no one has as yet offered an opinion on it, I shall undertake to give one.

This disease appears to be of recent date—your correspondents say within two or three years. I have known a few instances of it in this vicinity of a much earlier date—of those I had no doubt of the cause, and the remedy is within the reach of every one.

A friend of mine had planted an orchard of apple trees, which were principally of the R. I. greening, and it flourished to the admiration of all who saw it. After it had arrived to the age of about fifteen years (the time at which I knew it) it commenced bearing, and for a few years the fruit was abundant in the extreme—after that the trees began to fail—the whole orchard, which I should judge, contained a hundred and fifty trees, seemed diseased, with but a few exceptions. The limbs and top of them were dead and dying and a few of the finest trees were actually dead. The cause at the time was considered to be from the unusual bearing. This orchard was on a most excellent soil, and has been kept under tillage until near the time of this disaster; it was then laid down as being unfit any longer for planting, in consequence of the shaded state of the ground.—The trees were managed on the old plan—every limb that was put forth from the body within three feet of the ground was suffered to grow, unless one happened to be sadly chafed by its next neighbor, which by the way was not unusual—it was then, with many regrets sawed off. Trimming was out of *fashion*, and of course there was no lack of wood—a great portion of the tree lay on the ground, which was thought at the time to be of the utmost importance as it facilitated the gathering of fruit, which could be done in a great measure by hand picking, without the *dangerous* practice of climbing on ladders. Free trimming was the only alternative left, and that was resorted to without mercy. And in all that were not too far gone it had the desired effect. It is now (fourteen years since) nearly recovered.

An acquaintance of mine who had a very extraordinary pear tree, of a foot in diameter, which had borne for many years in unusual abundance, informed me a short time since that his pear tree was dead. His account of it was very similar to those pointed out by your correspondents. He imagined that it might have been killed by some of his neighbors by way of revenge, as he could find no cause for its death. One or two other pear trees I have lately known died in the same way, and the cause was alike considered.

These gentlemen were opposed to pruning their trees. Endeavour to reason with them on the subject, and they tell you that the greening tree *particularly* should never be pruned, as it is a tree of low stature naturally. And the pear tree tradition says, should never be pruned. With the authority of *nature* and *tradition* on their side, reason is but as chaff.

The disease and death as stated in the above instances, I have not the least shadow of doubt arose from exhaustion. There was a greater call for nourishment from the roots than they could possibly supply—hence the reason to suppose the result would be either disease or death. A tree, with a superabundance of wood on it, is in much greater danger the present season, than in many others. The present has been an uncommonly hot and dry one—of course the evaporation or exhalation has been unusual. The only thing that appears remarkable is that there is not a greater complaint than we hear—especially with those who never take any trouble with a tree after it is planted. I have long been of opinion that in cultivating fruit trees successfully, two things are of the first importance—which are regular manuring and free pruning. Let this mode be resorted to and I dare affirm we should seldom, if ever, hear of the premature disease or death of a fruit tree. Some judgment is to be used in the kind of manure applied—animal matter is the best as being the most likely to retain sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the tree. This should be applied liberally, fall and spring, and be well spaded in, to the diameter of ten or twelve feet at least.

With regard to trimming, it should be begun while the tree is young, in the month of June or July, by cutting off the under limbs, and all those that bind or chafe each other. The practice should be continued yearly until the tree has a body of at least six or eight feet. After this the body limbs may be suffered to grow—the remaining trimming will be only the horizontal shoots and those that start from a limb perpendicularly, which by the way are not a few in a healthy tree. Let this plan be steadily pursued and the tree is always in condition for a burden of fruit or the trying time of a hot and dry season—and the fruit also is improved both in size, in flavour and quantity.

If your correspondents say that all this has been done faithfully with the trees which have sickened, then I must acknowledge my entire ignorance of this new disease of fruit trees. Until then, I shall hold to the opinion advanced in the preceding lines. VERITAS.

Taunton, July 24, 1826.

TO DESTROY COUCH GRASS.

A week before election, [near the last of May,] plough the land that is subject to couch grass deep and plant it immediately with potatoes. When the potatoes are 4 or 5 inches above ground, plough between the rows with a small one horse plough, taking care not to plough so deep as to disturb the sod. Also when the potato vines are about a foot long, plough again lightly. By this time the potatoes will spread, so as to prevent the grass from appearing above ground. When the crop is off, plough again light for winter. In spring the roots will begin to rot, and by ploughing again deep, the destruction of the Couch Grass will be completed.

Roxbury, August 1, 1826. G. H.

Remarks by the Editor.—Couch Grass is considered as a great pest by English agriculturists.—The method which they commonly make use of to extirpate it, is to lay the ground fallow through the summer, and harrow it frequently to draw out the roots, which are collected and burnt or otherwise destroyed. Trench ploughing, is recommended by Mr Young, in the Annals of Agriculture. He thinks that by one earthing, given deeply with the skim-coulter plough, and after that hoeing the surface, the couch grass may be converted into manure.

Rees' Cyclopedia says the best way is to sow or plant the land infested with couch, with such seeds or plants as require often hoeing. But we think the definite directions given above, by "G. H." should be implicitly followed. There is, no doubt, an advantage in ploughing the land late in the spring, because the grass being turned over after it has made some progress in vegetation will the sooner rot. If in the culture of the potatoes, the land should be stirred so deep as to bring the sod or turf to the air the couch will spring again, and the labour of the cultivator be in a great measure lost.

An implement has been invented in England, called the *Couch-Grass drag*, which is a sort of harrow, made for the purpose of drawing out and extirpating couch grass in tillage lands. A machine of that kind is in possession of the Mass. Agr. Society, and may be seen, we believe, in their Repository of Agricultural Implements at Brighton.

Couch grass is known by many different names, among which are *twitch-grass, squitch-grass, quitch-grass, knot-grass, &c.*

THE SEASON—CROPS—CULTIVATION.

MR FESSENDEN—The crops of hay in this and the adjoining towns are small. Many will not get one tenth, and scarcely any one half, they did last year. I have lately seen a field, near Ossipie Corner, the owner of which told me that last year he had a good crop; but a part of the same this year he did not think worth cutting, owing to drought and grasshoppers. My land being rather flat I shall get rather more than half what I did last year.

With regard to Corn and Potatoes, the former will be good,—the latter tolerable; especially where plaster has been put into the hole, or on the top. My opinion is, that putting plaster into the hole does the most good. Where some hills have been plastered at the rate of a spoonful to a hill each, and some left along side, there is a great difference in favour of that plastered. I am aware that it is the opinion of many that near the sea, plaster does not do the good that lime does. But I think that in the country, particularly in this section, one or two spoonfuls in the hole, any season, will amply repay the owner who plants either potatoes or corn.

If corn is planted on low ground, or there is a wet or cold year, a gill of slacked lime added every time of hoeing, will have a good effect. Potatoes and English grain require moist cool land, or plaster to cool and moisten it. In Great Britain and from Flanders north, on the continent of Europe, potatoes are better than in France, and much more so than in Spain or Portugal, or any part of the shores of the Mediterranean.

I have a piece about 3 acres of land, on which I sowed, the 15th of May, 8 bushels of oats, 30 lbs. of clover, and 1 bushel of herd's grass and red top seed. It was well manured with a compost of bog and barn yard manure, ploughed in and the land then well harrowed. The oats and grass seed was soaked in water about 3 hours, taken out and rubbed with as much plaster as would adhere to them. After harrowing in the seed the land was rolled twice. Then plaster was strewed on at the rate of three bushels per acre. After the oats had come up, which was in about a week from the sowing, there was as much plaster put on as at first. There was no rain of any consequence for a month after the seeds were sown. The grass seed has taken well, the oats have a dark green colour, and it is said by Judges, if they are cut in the milk they will make nearly 3 tons of fodder per acre. My corn and potatoe land was ploughed, harrowed and rolled till the tilth was fine. Two thirds of the field was then laid in ridges, back-furrowed, and one third flat. The corn was put in diamond fashion 4 feet by 3 apart thus · . · . · so as to give the sun and air a chance to come to it. The ground was manured the same as the oat land before mentioned. The field sloped about 9¾ degrees from a level. There was put on at the first hoeing one half pint of slacked lime to a hill.

A part of the field say half, had one spoonful of plaster, the other part one half pint of ashes to a hill. It has been very dry, and the corn looks well but I think that on the ridges looks as well as the other on the flat, which confirms my opinion that any land except that which is high and sandy, in this quarter of the country, should be planted on ridges. My corn has been hoed three times, and each time it had plaster, lime and ashes, the same as at the first hoeing. I am sorry that I did not plaster my corn in hills. Some of my neighbours, to whom I recommended plaster put a spoonful in each hill. I am told that it looks much better than some which was plastered on the top of the hills.

I consider a roller as necessary on a farm as a plough, for after ploughing, if the ground be well rolled, it makes a much finer tilth; then as a finishing stroke, it presses the ground round the seeds, and levels the stones even with the ground. My garden, oats and corn have not been injured by insects as many have, which I attribute chiefly to plastering freely. Should my corn and potatoes turn out as well as they promise, you shall again hear from me. My corn was soaked in copperas water 36 hours. About one half a pound of copperas was used for a peck of seed. It was then taken out; and as much plaster put on as would adhere to it. I think copperas and plaster are great checks to worms, &c.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SALTER.

Wakefield, (N. H.) July 22, 1826.

THE DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

Mr Fessenden—I have with deep interest and regret read in the New England Farmer of July 28 a communication from his Excellency Governor Lincoln, on a "disease which has recently appeared in the Pear Trees in that vicinity," and also the remarks of the Hon. Mr Lowell, and the result "of his observations on (what he calls) this *apparent disease.*"

I feel, with the public at large, greatly indebted to Mr Lowell for his persevering and discriminating attention to any and every thing affecting the interest of *Agriculture* and *Horticulture*; and I doubt not he will excuse me if I dissent from his opinion there communicated, and express my conviction that this is something more than the presence of the *Scolytus Pyri.* I have obtained twigs cut from the Apple Tree and English Walnut, by this insect, as large as the finger, and as smooth as if cut with the center bit. They soon wither and become seared; and when shaken by a high wind, they break off and fall to the ground, carrying the insect with them, which is an end of the mischief.* What is by some called the *Fire Blast,* (which I think has not been satisfactorily explained) although in its first appearance it is somewhat similar to the effect produced by the *Scolytus Pyri,* is in its result far more important, as it is fatal to the tree attacked.

I had in my garden the last year, two pear trees bearing the Julienne or Summer Beurre: one of them was 36 years old, and measuring 15 inches diameter at the ground,—the other about 15 years old and measuring 9 inches; they were healthy, vigorous, and in full bearing. They were attacked the beginning of July the last year, in the manner as those described by Gov. Lincoln are, belonging to his friend. The disease first made its appearance at the extremity of the limbs, and retroceded to the trunk; the fruit then as large as pullets' eggs, mostly dropped, what remained attached to the limbs, dried up as hard as the wood; this spring I caused them to be cut down and found them perfectly sapless. There was one other tree of this species in the town, which shared the same fate, while the other pear trees of various kinds were not affected by the disease, except very partially, in one or two instances.

I am not one of "those who are incredulous as to this small insect being the cause of the evil" observed upon by Mr Lowell; but I am persuaded it is not the cause of the malady described by Gov. Lincoln, who observes, "the trees are of large size *(those in his friend's garden)* have been in bearing many years, and are *wholly* withered and sapless within a few days;" *this effect* is more than commensurate of such a cause.

I am apprehensive the Hon. President did not allow himself sufficient time to exercise his usual discrimination, having a preconceived opinion, and having witnessed the depredation of the Scolytus Pyri, so similar in its first appearance, he adopted it as applying to the present subject, without attending to the total failure of those large trees in "a few days."

Having ventured to dissent from so high authority it may be expected that I offer some reason for my opinion, some conjecture of the cause of the disaster.

I will with great diffidence submit the theory I formed to account for the disaster which befel my trees the last year, (and which I find strengthened by the occurrence at Worcester) as affording to my mind more satisfactory reason than the received opinion that it is occasioned by lightning, or that it is the effect of any *immediate* external affection of the atmosphere.

It will be recollected that the spring of 1825 was early, the weather in February uncommonly warm, so much so, as to put in circulation the sap of the early fruit trees, and was followed by severe cold in the last of March, which checked the rising sap and formed it into wood, the alburnum, which when the spring approached in its proper season, and set the sap in circulation in those trees (being earlier from their nature or from their situation) it was obstructed and could not ascend; that portion of sap which had already ascended to the branches was sufficient to cause the trees to vegetate, to leaf out, and to blossom, but when the heat of summer advanced there was not a sufficiency of sap to supply the demands of the fruit and the exhalation; therefore the vegetation withered and died. The spring of the present year was also thought remarkably forward, until the 9th of April, when from that to the 12th we experienced a second winter, I believe more severe than any preceding it, and which was at the time apprehended, would have a deleterious effect upon the fruit trees, and has undoubtedly on the more tender kinds, but to what extent remains perhaps to be ascertained. If these suggestions have any plausibility they are at your service—I offer them in no pride of opinion—if they should lead to an investigation which may throw any light on the subject, I shall be more than satisfied.

Your humble servant,
W. JACKSON.

Plymouth, August 2, 1826.

* *Note by the Editor*—The insect however, which produces this effect, we believe, is not the Scolytus Pyri. The pear tree insect, or Scolytus Pyri, is thus adverted to by Professor Peck. "The grub had eaten the *inner layer of wood,* a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular direction, *leaving the alburnum or sap wood untouched,* except at the exit." [See Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. iv. page 206. The effects produced by the insect which our correspondent represents as having "cut twigs from the apple tree, and from the English walnut" are of a different kind, and correspond with the results of the mischievous labours of the insect called the *Wood cutter,* or *Oak pruner.* which is described in the Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. v. page 308. [See likewise the New England Farmer vol. iii. page 25, 26.]—The Oak pruner eats away *all the wood* of small branches leaving only the bark entire; this is broken by the first strong breeze, and the branch with the larva in it falls to the ground.

MILLET.

Mr Fessenden—I send you a specimen of my crop of Millet, now harvesting. On examination it must be obvious that if cut at the right stage of maturity, it may be called, like Indian Corn, *meal, meadow* and *manure,* and my experience so far warrants the belief that, next to that invaluable plant, it should enter more extensively into our rotation system, than any other—always considering Potatoes as the pioneers. The stubble appears exceedingly succulent, and if turned in as soon as the crop is off, must, in my opinion, make considerable returns to the soil. This course I intend to try for a crop of turnips on 2½ or 3 feet ridges, with a little manure under them. And if the plough is kept going often between the ridges, while the turnips are growing, they will be as forward as if sown broad cast a fortnight earlier, as repeated trials on my farm have proved; besides, the land will be left light and in fine order for any crop in the spring. But no crop that I ever raised leaves the soil more dead and heavy than turnips sown broad cast.

I may offer you some further remarks on Millet when the result of the experiment is fully demonstrated. The motive for addressing you at present

is, that you may recommend to our brother farmers to secure a supply of Millet seed—now is the time —no farmer should ever be without two or three bushels in his seed-room in the spring.

Since a short crop of hay became apparent, and till the season for sowing had past, large quantities of millet seed could have been sold in Boston at *four dollars per bushel.* Perhaps few crops will be found more profitable at one dollar. If I could have procured a sufficiency of millet seed, my barns, which have not exhibited such a *vacuum* for 33 years, might have been made to groan with repletion, and my stock to laugh at the unexampled drought of the season just past.

Yours very truly,
S. W. POMEROY.

N. B. Good millet seed should weigh 56 lbs. or more per bushel.

☞The specimen of Millet alluded to by Mr. POMEROY may be seen by calling at the New England Farmer office. It measures *seven feet* in height.—EDITOR.

From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

Riversdale, November 23, 1809.

From a desire to promote the cultivation of fine fruit, and a belief that every publication of experiments that are attended with success, may at least have the happy effect of stimulating others in the pursuit of so desirable an object and eventually perfect it, I am induced to relate to you my mode of cultivating peach trees, as well as that pursued by others as far as they have come under my observation, together with the effects.

Seven years past when I took possession of Riversdale farm, I planted 30 peach trees in a grass lot which had not been ploughed for at least twenty years, and was very tough and bound.—The first and second year they did not grow the least, and appeared as if they would soon die; my gardener wished to cut them down, as he thought them not worth removing, but I preferred trying an experiment with them; which was to throw about half a peck of well slacked lime (which had been exposed to the weather several months) round each: the following spring I was agreeably surprised with their very thrifty appearance; they bore as many fine peaches as they could support, and though the ground had not been dug, it was perfectly loose four feet in circumference round them: they grew very much that year, and have continued to produce me a great crop every year since, which increases with their size, and they are now large trees. Since the first year, I have had the ground annually dug about four feet in circumference round them, and I do not find the worms have attacked them yet. From accident two trees were neglected for two years after I limed the first; they scarcely bore a leaf; the ground was so hard as to be impenetrable to the roots. I have had lime thrown around them since, and they have recovered and borne some fine peaches, and will, I believe grow to a good size.—The success of this experiment having convinced me that I could successfully raise peach trees on grass ground, I have been induced to plant out upwards of eight hundred in a field that will be alternately in grain and grass, some of which bore very fine fruit last summer. Although the ground has been in clover since the trees were planted, they have a very healthy appearance, and bid fair to be very durable, but that, time only can ascertain; for my own part, I am perfectly satisfied if they bring me only four good crops, for the trees are then worth nearly as much for fire wood as I pay for the young ones. I would recommend digging round the trees once a year; it mixes the lime with the earth, much to the improvement of the soil; fresh slack lime will not answer, as I have known a young orchard entirely destroyed by it, which has caused an opinion to prevail that lime in any way is prejudicial, and I was cautioned by old farmers from using it; but in the way I used it, after it had been deprived of its excessive heat by a long exposure to the weather, I am very certain of its producing the most beneficial effects on all kinds of trees. I have applied it to upwards of fifteen hundred apple and pear trees, besides the peaches, all of which evince its good effects: a load of forty bushels after being exposed to the weather from October till June, served for about eighteen hundred trees.

I have now given the result of my experiments, and will relate to you what has come under my observation. An ingenious farmer, Mr Ashton, in my neighborhood, a few years past, planted three hundred peach trees on about three acres of ground; I saw them last summer, they were very thriving, and he lately informed me he had gathered about five hundred bushels of good fruit, and sold them readily on the ground at a dollar and fifty cents per bushel. He adopted no other mode to bring them to perfection than ploughing; he informed me that he had raised a crop of Indian corn on the ground every year since he planted the trees and that without manuring; but the ground was in good order when he planted the trees which he raised from the stone, even without being inoculated; he obtained more money from those three acres than his whole farm would have rented for, and that too without losing one year's crop from the ground, the faithful cultivation of which in procuring other crops, insured him success in his crop of fruit. Thus you see the peach, when constantly cultivated, will succeed without lime or any manure; though in grass grounds I am confident they would not.

With respect to plums and nectarines, I have tried various experiments without success, and though I have about fifty trees which are healthy, blossom well and bring their fruit to a considerable size, yet they all drop before they come to perfection: and I have never got one nectarine excepting from a young tree planted in the fall, which yielded me fourteen fine nectarines the ensuing summer; since when I have not had another, and I find the older my trees are, the more they are infested with insects, from which I conclude that were they attacked on their first appearance, by destroying the eggs in the fallen fruit, or otherwise it might prevent their increase, and eventually destroy them. For several years my family have been supplied with the finest plums by a neighbour, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them: last year while his trees were in full bearing, I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them; on the contrary, they appeared neglected, as was evident from the numerous dead and broken limbs that hung about them, and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their situation, which was at the place where his hogs laid and were fed; he told me that the hogs never let a plum that had fallen, remain many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the eggs that were deposited in them, though of late there had appeared but few insects about the trees.

How easy would it be to inclose a piece of ground for the purpose of feeding hogs in, which if planted with the best plum trees, might be made to yield more profit than twenty times the same ground would in grain or grass, when it is considered the enormous price that fruit commands, no doubt owing to the difficulty of raising, which I am confident might be surmounted by the above mode.

I should now apologize for trespassing on your patience, were I not certain that your real zeal in similar pursuits would render it unnecessary, and I remain Yours sincerely.

WM. PHILLIPS.*

Dr. JAMES MEASE.

TO RIPEN FRUIT.

To lovers of gardening it may not be unacceptable to know, that painting the walls black greatly forwards the ripening of fruit. Experience has proved, that a vine of an uncommon size, which, even in the hottest years, would not produce any ripe fruit, has now, for several years, regularly yielded the finest grapes; all other fruit, the trees of which are planted against that black wall, ripen much sooner than those in the neighbourhood.

As a specimen of the losses incurred of late in commercial transactions, we may mention the instance, well known on Change, of a vessel recently arrived in the river from Bengal. She was about to sail from Calcutta for China, with a cargo of 7,000 bags of cotton, but intelligence arriving of the high price that article had attained here, the course of the vessel was changed for England.—She reached the Thames under prices so different of the same article, that the owners sustain a loss of near £40,000, on a single cargo! [Lon. Globe]

* The success of the fruit on trees in the plantations frequented by *hogs* is evidently owing to the destruction by them, of the *curculiones.* Mr. Phillips' farm is near the Delaware. Peaches generally thrive best near rivers; and especially those of brackish water. Digging round all trees is highly beneficial. The lime promotes healthy vegetation, but when the worm *curculiones*, get possession, they are not affected by lime. These latter are the masters-foes to all fruit. The fallen fruit is their nursery, and whatever destroys that, is their enemy. Cherries and other common fruits are in such plenty, that the banishment or extirpation of the *curculio*, is an event more anxiously to be wished, than expected. They avoid moist atmosphere and salt air, on the borders of rivers or the sea. In cities and towns they do not delight.

This is a bold and laudable experiment made by Mr P. on this short lived tree. The result we shall be anxious to know. We have unwilling doubts as to duration.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

The June number of this valuable work has just appeared. The first article is a notice of the volcanic character of the island of Hawaii in a letter from Mr Goodrich, one of the American Missionaries, and various abstracts from the "Journal of a Tour around Hawaii."

The second article is a description of the eruption of Long Lake and Mud Lake, in Vermont, in 1810, by Rev. S. Edwards Dwight, who in 1823 viewed the desolations effected by the rush of the waters. Long Lake, before it was drained, was a mile, and a half in length, three-fourths of a mile in width, and 150 feet deep; Mud Lake, a smaller one, was 200 rods distant, and 200 feet lower, and its outlet was the source of Barton River, a tributary of Lake Memphremagog. On the 6th of June, 1810, about 100 men turned out with spades and pick-axes, with a view to let out a part of the water of Long Lake into Mud Lake and thus furnish a better supply of water for the Mills on Barton River. They dug a small trench, the water entered it and soon wore down a deep gulf, and in a few minutes the entire mass in the Lake rushed out with inconceiveable force and violence, cutting a channel through the bank 150 feet deep and 80 rods wide. The torrent made its way down to Barton, bearing before it trees, earth, rocks, mills, &c. and sweeping away the waters of Mud Lake to the depth of thirty feet. Through the distance of several miles it hollowed out a path from 20 to 40 rods in width, and from 20 to 60 feet in depth, and continued its course with many marks of violence to Lake Memphremagog. It ruined extensive tracts of fine meadow land by deposits of sand, and converted several sunken swamps into good soil. Tens of thousands of cords of wood were deposited in Barton; near the church a field of 20 acres was covered with timber to the height of 20 feet, and in several places the timber was piled up to the height of 60 or 80 feet. The inhabitants had been burning the timber for 13 years, when Mr Dwight was there, yet many acres of meadow remained covered with it. Mr D. examined the bed of Long Lake, which he found so dry that he could walk over it without difficulty. The bottom was grown over with sedge, weeds, shrubs and young trees.

Article third consists of remarks upon the shell marle region of Virginia and Maryland, and upon the coal formation of Virginia, by James Pierce.—Mr P. says that beds of rich shell marle occur frequently in all the alluvial regions of Virginia and Maryland, and he thinks the impoverished plantations of those states may be rendered productive by the application of this marle as a manure. It has been advantageously applied in the cultivation of cotton, tobaco, wheat, and Indian corn. Vast tracts of land in the Southern States are now unproductive, and will remain so as long as the system of slavery prevails. Freemen will not labor where there are slaves; every thing is left to the discretion of overseers, who are too ignorant and indolent to make agricultural improvements. Mr P. remarks that if the blacks of Virginia were sent off, and a white population substituted, it would add greatly to the strength, respectability and productiveness of the state.

The bituminous coal region of Virginia is very extensive, and the coal beds are from 30 to 50 feet in thickness, and appear inexhaustible. From the pits south of James River, a million of bushels were conveyed to Richmond the last year, distance of 14 miles. The whole expense was 9 cents the bushel. It is procured by sinking shafts from 50 to 400 feet. One of the proprietors realized the last year, a profit of $40,000 from his coal pits.—Some of the old pits have been on fire many years; hot air and smoke issue incessantly from the shafts.

The fifth article is "On Fuel," and was communicated by Dr. Elisha North of New London. Dr. N. is of opinion that peat is the best fuel which the earth produces, and that it might be made cheaper in some of our markets than wood or coal. He says peat grows or increases in bulk rapidly, and thinks a cavity seven feet in depth made by cutting peat for fuel would fill up under favourable circumstances in less than 30 years. Some years ago 10,000 men were employed in preparing and transporting peat from one peat marsh near the Loire, in France.

The title of the seventh article is "Proofs that general and powerful currents have swept and worn the surface of the earth." There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and over Asia from south to north, and the author of this article accounts for these appearances by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 1500 feet per second, which is about equal to the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces, before it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion, the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleghanies into the Atlantic; the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia, and Africa; and in a few hours the entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, excepting perhaps the vicinity of the poles. "The appearances presented on the surface of the earth," says this writer, "are precisely such as we should expect after such a catastrophe."

[Hampshire Gazette.]

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

About the first of June last, an explosion took place in a coal mine at Stella, county of Durham, England, by which 37 men and boys came to a premature death. Three men who were descending at the moment, were blown out of the shaft, and one man was blown up from the bottom of the shaft. Twenty-seven of the sufferers were buried in Ryton church-yard.

The author of "Observations of an American in England," published in the Christian Spectator, visited a coal mine, which he compares to "Tartarus, Erebus and Styx, and all the under-ground scenery of the heathen poets." The miners were at work by the light of tapers in confined holes which would not permit them to stand erect, with their bodies naked from the waist upwards. This writer remarks that "the miners are every moment in danger of losing their lives; the mines may be suddenly flooded, or the air, which is always impregnated with sulphur, may take fire and explode, and other hazard arises from the falling of coal. A mass of fifty tons will sometimes be let down at once."—When any of the miners are killed, fifteen shillings are allowed the others by the master for the purpose of buying grog; they at once leave off their work and make merry upon the occasion! A remarkable specimen of human perverseness and insensibility. [Ib.]

LOWELL FACTORIES.

It is stated in the "Hints to my Countrymen," that $1,700,000 have been expended at Chelmsford, Mass. (now Lowell) and that the population has increased more than 3000 within four years. All the skill of the workmen has been gained in this country, and the labour is not dearer than in similar establishments in England. A greater portion of the work is performed by females here than there, and the laborers are more regular and orderly. [Ibid.]

AGRICULTURE OF BRABANT.

The agricultural section of the "Bulletin Universel des Sciences," for April, 1826, gives a description of the cultivation, rural economy, &c. of that part of Brabant, in the Netherlands, which is called Campine or Kemped, from which we have translated the following,(adding a few of our own remarks.)

The Campine is about 30 leagues long, and 25 broad, and is a part of that vast extent of sandy soil, which covers Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Poland. The country is level, and much of the soil, we infer from the description, is similar to that of our pine plains; there are also large tracts of uncultivated land called heaths.—The inhabitants are industrious and economical, and make the most of every thing; nothing is lost, it is said, but *smoke*.—The farms are from 75 to 90 acres each, and more than half of the land is arable. On a farm of this extent, they keep commonly 15 or 20 cows, a yoke of oxen, 2 horses, 3 or 4 heifers, 4 calves, 4 hogs, and from 40 to 60 sheep. This is done by manuring abundantly, and not using fallows; the farmers direct their principal attention to making manure, and it is calculated that 2000 loads of 12 or 1300 pounds each, are made on farms of 60 or 70 acres. What will American farmers say to this? Rye is an important object of culture in the Campine; they cultivate also buck-wheat, turnips, carrots, potatoes, rapeseed, beans, a species of grass called spurry, flax, hemp, some wheat &c. The greater part of the ploughed and grass lands are manured every year; the proportion for rye is about 40 loads of 10 or 11 cwt. each, to an acre. The stables of the Brabanters are very large, a part of the space being employed for the preparation of manure. The stables have two great doors, and the teams for carrying off the manure, can go in and out without difficulty. The composts are made in a trench in the stable. The bottom is sand; this is covered with a layer of turf and herbage from the heaths; then the ordure of the cows, turf, and all kinds of filth are collected and thrown in, and special care being taken that all the urine should enter into the compost. The rye straw is eaten by the cattle, and the farmers collect materials for litter from the heaths. The editor of the Bulletin remarks that the Brabant method of making dunghills or composts in the stable is a bad one; he says this operation should be carried on under sheds.—Wood is not plenty in Brabant, but turf or peat is abundant, and is the principal fuel. Butter is one of the most important products of the country; the milk is prepared with great care and neatness, and in making butter the whole milk is churned;

the vessel used is similar to one of our churns. This butter keeps well and is sought after for exportation. The cows and other horned cattle are kept in the stables almost all the year, where they are fed with carrots, turnips potatoes, buckwheat, rye, oats, hay, straw, &c. When they are taken to the pastures, they are fastened to stakes by cords, and after the grass within their reach is consumed, the stakes are removed. The sheep are kept on the heaths in the summer.

The Encyclopedia remarks that "the agriculture which is common to the country is in as high perfection in Brabant as in England, and the best parts of England are even sometimes surpassed."

[Ibid.]

PRODUCTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

The cotton is an annual plant with leaves not unlike those of the hollyhock. It branches considerably, grows on the rich lands, as high as a man's head and bears a beautiful yellowish-white flower. The rows are made perfectly straight, and six feet apart, and kept entirely clean of weeds. In September the balls begin to open, picking commences, and is continued, until the stocks are ready to be pulled up,burned off,and the ploughing to commence anew. Sugar-cane, the next important article of culture in this state, is extending in cultivation every year. Sufficient sugar might be made here for the consumption of the United States. The only impediment to extending this species of cultivation is the great capital that it requires to commence the business profitably.—A sugar establishment is necessarily a very expensive one. The sugar-houses on the coasts resemble our large cotton factory buildings at the north. The process of manufacturing the sugar, though expensive, is simple. The cane is planted the latter part of the autumn in slips, and when in full growth is not unlike a field of maize in appearance. The stalk is about the size of that of southern corn, and the juice, though deemed a luxury here, has to me rather an unpleasant sweetness. Rice and indigo were formerly cultivated here to a greater extent than at present. Corn, sweet potatoes, melons, and all northern fruits, with the exception of apples, flourish here. Figs are raised here in great abundance and perfection. The figtree grows luxuriantly, and is raised with ease. Oranges, when I desended the Mississippi for the first time, were lying under the trees as abundantly as the apples fall in the north country. Nothing can have a grander, and more rich appearance, than these delicious orange groves, either when their blossoms yield their ambrosial perfume, or when their golden fruit, shows itself from the beautiful evergreen foliage. Louisiana undoubtedly exports more value according to the extent of land cultivated, than any other country. The cotton plantations yield from ten to fifty thousand dollars a year, and many sugar planters, probably, derive twice that sum from their annual crop.

[Flint's Travels.]

MERIDIAN OF LONGITUDE.

It has been strongly urged by M. de la Place, that all the nations of Europe, instead of referring their calculations of longitude to the meridian of their principal observatory, should have some common meridian; which would introduce into the geography of the world the same uniformity that exists in its almanacs and in its arithmetic. M. de la Place recommends the Peak of Teneriffe, or Mont Blanc, as a suitable meridian.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

After fifteen year's experience,I recommend the following practice, which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not an uncertain crop —as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure,such as yard shovellings, &c. unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to *top*, rendering the root hot and spikey.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labour is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be as impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours: but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavour to the seed plant, which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes, to dry them; and for sowing broad cast, I mix three half pints of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it one stroke with the harrow, and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOEING, &C.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants: then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye.—This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands, sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others,as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use. and the ruta baga, and yellow bullock, for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month, and the latter one or two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

The excavation of the canal in this town advances more rapidly than we had expected. A considerable distance is already finished, and it is expected that the first mile, now under contract, will be completed next month. It is intended to resume the location downward from this town this week, and to put it immediately under contract, so that we have full confidence in seeing the work completed ready for the passage of boats next season.

The influence of the Canal, even in prospect, upon business, is extensively felt and acknowledged. Preparations are making to carry on branches of manufactures, which could not be done to profit without the facilities of water transportation. When the canal shall have gone into actual operation, its effect, combined with the advantages we already possess for manufacturing, will give increased value to, and call into use, the immense water power yet unoccupied in this vicinity, thus adding to our population by giving profitable occupation to thousands, extending and invigorating trade, and securing to the agriculturist a ready market and a good price for all the surplus product of his lands. The time is now past when any dread is felt at the extension of the manufacturing business; but, if there are any yet in doubt of its effects, let them view the improvements of the flourishing towns of Fitchburgh, Southbridge, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford and Millbury, and they may be satisfied. [Wor. Spy.]

TO MAKE VINEGAR.

To every ten gallons of rain water add one gallon of molasses, and one of brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in a garret or some warm dry place, and occasionally shaking it, in a few months it will be fit for use. [Am. Farmer.]

A Marble Establishment in New York, with the use of Steam Engines, performs the operation of cutting, levelling, polishing and moulding marble, with so much facility, that mantel-pieces, which two years ago would have cost $700 are now made for $250.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1826.

RURAL ECONOMY.

DESTROY THE BORER IN APPLE TREES.

A friend of the Editor, who is a cultivator of Fruit Trees, assures us that *now* is the very nick of time for destroying the Apple Tree Borer. The insect is now small, and has just begun his work of mischief. His habitation may be discovered by a reddish coloured liquid or gum, oozing from the wounds he inflicts in the bark of fruit trees, or if he has already penetrated into the wood, the product of his borings, resembling saw dust, will detect his haunts. Our informant says he may, at this season of the year, be extirpated with no other weapon than the point of a pen-knife. It is not necessary to expatiate on the advantages, which will result from attacking this minute but formidable enemy to our orchards, in the commencement of his destructive labours. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

BEANS.

It is said that beans should not be hoed when the dew is upon them, or in rainy weather. See Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. ii. page 27.

CHARLOCK

Or wild turnip is a very pernicious weed. Its seeds will lie dormant 20 years or longer, and when stirred with the plough will vegetate luxuriantly. This weed will be so thinned on ground planted three or four years successively, and well hoed, that the remainder may easily be pulled up by hand after the land is laid down to grass.

MANURE IN PASTURES.

A writer in Hunter's Georgical Essays, an English work on Agriculture, makes the following remarks.

"Every fortnight, I send my boy with a shovel and wheel-barrow to take up the dung which is put on a heap and covered with earth or ashes, as I think that nothing encourages and promotes the rank and strong tufts of grass, which take up a great part of most grass land, and which the cattle will not touch more than the too common practice of suffering the dung to remain on the ground.—By a strict adherence to the above method of taking up the dung my pasture became an entire level of grass. In a few weeks the grass is grown on the places where the dung was laid, and not a vestige of the dung is to be seen. But in those pastures where the above is not practised, I usually find a great part of them incommoded with numerous tufts of rank grass, and a great quantity of dung, especially late in autumn, when the pastures begin to fail; and this in fact is to diminish or take nearly an eighth of such pastures, not to mention the very great difference of the dung both in quantity and quality."

In Great Britain, land is dear and labour cheap, and the course above recommended is undoubtedly advisable. But whether it is worth the while for our farmers to take so much pains to preserve the manure of their pastures, they must determine. In pastures which are rich and well stocked with neat cattle it would, probably be expedient. The manure might be gathered by a cart or a wheelbarrow, thrown into heaps in the pasture,or drawn to the farm yard, as circumstances might direct, and covered with earth. There can be no doubt that in all cases, where cows or other stock are confined every night in yards, that it is good husbandry to throw their drippings into heaps, every morning, at least every two or three days, to cover them with common earth ashes, marsh mud, or something else, which will prevent their substance from being dryed up, or washed away by rain.

GRASSHOPPERS.

We doubt whether any better remedy can be found against these insects than subjecting them to the operations of turkies and other poultry. It is true that turkies, hens and chickens are troublesome tenants on a farm, and whether they will not do more mischief to the crops, than they will do good by putting grasshoppers in their crops, is a thing to be thought of. Moreover, it is said that poultry fed on grasshoppers is not very good eating during the season in which the insects furnish their principal food. But if the fowls are kept upon corn or other farinaceous or vegetable food, a fortnight or three weeks after the grasshoppers have disappeared, it is probable they will be as palatable to an epicure as if they had been fed altogether on substances last mentioned.

GAPES OR PIP IN POULTRY.

It is said, and we believe truly, that a little soap and probably strong soap suds mixed with Indian meal or other food for chickens will cure a distressing and often fatal disorder called Gapes or Pip.

CLARIFYING CIDER, &c.

Mr Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey published an article in the True American, relative to fining cider, by which it appears that the jelly made from bullock's feet will answer the purpose. It should be warmed and mixed with a little of the cider intended to be fined, then strained, and when cold put into the vessel which contains the rest, and stir it till thoroughly incorporated. In bottling cider, it is recommended to raise the proof by putting about two tea-spoonfuls of French brandy into each bottle.

A SOURCE OF DISEASE.

The effluvia of rotten substances are supposed to breed diseases. The farmer, therefore, should be cautious that he do not breathe in the steams of his old dung-hills more than is necessary,especially when they have a disagreeable stench. And the greatest care should be taken to remove or cover up all the filth of the house, and of the hog-pen,which no doubt occasions some of those autumnal epidemic diseases, not unfrequently as fatal in country villages in proportion to numbers as in the thicker settled towns on the coast. Scattering quick lime over any substance which emits unwholesome effluvia will correct the evil.

POSTS IN FENCE.

In the "*Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,*" vol. iii. page 120 of the Appendix is a paper signed John R. Evans, which states, in substance, that posts in fence will last much the longer for setting them with the tops down. In a note on this article the Hon. Richard Peters says,

I have experienced the truth of the fact above stated. I do not pretend accurately and satisfactorily to account for it. I *conjectured*, that by reversing the vessels in which the sap had been accustomed to circulate, whilst the tree was in life, the moisture drawn up by the sun, in vessels even of dead timber, was impeded by the reversed position. Had the posts been, as they generally are, placed with their butt ends downward, the vessels designed for circulation of sap, might be filled with moisture from the air or earth. However fanciful this conjecture may appear, the fact mentioned by Mr Evans, is important, and proved in many instances. R. PETERS.

HOW TO KEEP CHURCHES AND DWELLING-HOUSES COOL.

During the extreme heat of summer, our houses of public worship, as well as our dwelling-houses, may be kept perfectly cool and comfortable, by a little attention:—Let the windows and doors be opened before sunrise, and shut by seven o'clock. The blinds and shutters, if there be any, should likewise be shut, to prevent the glass from being heated and conveying the heat within. If the doors be kept closed till the heat of the day, when the room is required for use, air will be found of the same temperature that it was in the morning, when the room was first shut up. This fact depends on the same principle as the evenness of the temperature of our cellars, which are cool in summer and warm in winter, solely because the external air is excluded from them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late London papers contain nothing of much interest. Subscriptions continue to be made in different parts of Europe for the Greeks, and theatrical exhibitions are proffered and well patronized for their benefit.

Terms of honourable capitulation were offered the Greeks previous to the storming of Missolonghi, but were rejected.

Noto Bozzaris, an eminent Greek, 76 years of age, having advised against capitulation with the Turks, with some hundred others who followed his example, remained in Missolonghi after the sally of the garrison, to blow up the mines. The bishop pronounced his blessing on the undertaking, and the result cost the lives of many Turks.

Some difficulty exists between Holland on one part, and Austria and Prussia on the other respecting the free navigation of the Rhine, which was stipulated for in certain treaties in 1815. Respecting this subject, the London Courier observes "it is singular that at the present moment, when liberal ideas seem to be gaining the ascendancy in most parts of Europe, that Holland should appear to make itself an exception."

Complaints have appeared in European papers, and have likewise been received by other channels that some of the Greek cruisers have been guilty of acts of piracy.

MEMORY OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

The 2d inst. was, in this city, devoted to testimonials and demonstrations of respect to the memories, and gratitude for the services of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON. Early in the fore part of the day a procession was formed under the direction of the *Young Men* of Boston, and an Eulogy delivered by S. L. KNAPP, Esq. At a later hour a procession was formed under the auspices of the city authorities, and an Eulogy pronounced by the Hon. Mr WEBSTER. These performances were such as the occasion demanded, and even transcended the high expectations which the reputation of the orators had excited. It is not our province and would exceed our limits to give in detail the solemnities with which the day was consecrated.

TO DAIRY WOMEN.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavour, which is too often prevalent in cheeses, even when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows. I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans, during the night, in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk. The quantity of salt, used on this occasion, is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy-women whose cheese was before always hoven and detestably rank, now to produce excellent well flavoured cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system. To this small portion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say, it prevents the milk from souring, in the hottest nights; that it encourages coagulation, and very much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy-women ought also to know that it is a false idea, and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter; and for these two reasons, because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd, that a pint of skimmed milk will give; and because a cheese, with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that, from which the butter has been avariciously taken, will lose one third of its original weight in twelve months.—*Agr. Repository.* 1809.

MEXICO.

A disappointed American, writes from Vera Cruz that the country is overstocked with goods and drained of money; that the ruinous speculations in mines by English capitalists have produced great delusion; and that Mexico is in fact the poorest, for its extent and population, of any civilized country on earth. Domestic cottons were the only articles from the U. States that paid a profit; the market was glutted with paper, there being at least 500,000 reams on hand.

A cotton gin was lately introduced into Mexico from the United States, but such was the force of prejudice that the manufacturers set their faces against it, and refused to spin cotton that was cleansed by machinery! The Mexicans transport their cotton, seed and all together, 200 miles on the back of mules, to the manufacturing districts, where the seed is all taken out by hand.

MANUFACTURES.

Travellers who have visited the towns of the Eastern Continent, where the inhabitants have been principally engaged in the business of manufacturing, have given deplorable pictures of the moral and intellectual condition of the population, deprived of the advantages of education, and degraded by a servile dependence upon the will of an employer, and many politicians have looked on these establishments growing up among us with the rapidity of a mushroom but the strength and stability of the oak, with great alarm. A visit to the districts where so much capital has been employed in giving motion to the shuttle, would convince those prophets of evil how groundless are their fears, that our institutions may be impaired, or our purity contaminated. In most of the villages rising round these spots where the noise of the loom and the murmur of the waterfall are made to blend in pleasant concord, the temple of religion and the miniature academy, where moral truth and literary knowledge are freely imparted, rise in or near the vicinity. The busy industry and good intelligence of the inhabitants offer pledges of the political moral health and vigour of the establishments. The quiet, order, and regularity which prevail, are so many pledges that the character of the citizen will remain equally sound, whether his hand be placed upon the shuttle or the plough. [Nat. Ægis.]

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Place of birth.		*Age in 1776.*	*Time of death.*	*Age.*
Delaware,	John Morton	41,	April 1777,	43
England,	Button Gwinnett‖	42,	May 27, 1777,	44
New York,	*Philip Livingston	60,	June 12, 1778,	62
New Jersey,	*John Hart	66,	—— 1779,	70
S. Carolina,	†Thomas Linch	27,	close of 1779,	50
	*Joseph Hewes,		Nov. 10, 1779,	—
New Jersey,	Richard Stockton	45,	1781,	50
Delaware,	Cæsar Rodney	47,	June 26, 1784,	55
R. Island,	Stephen Hopkins	69.	July 13, 1785,	78
Massachusetts,	William Whipple	45,	Nov. 28, 1785	45
Maryland,	Thomas Stone	32,	1787,	43
S. Carolina,	Arthur Middleton	37,	Jan. 1, 1788,	49
Virginia,	John Penn	34,	Sept. 1788,	46
Massachusetts,	Benjamin Franklin	70,	April 17, 1790,	84
S. Carolina,	Lyman Hall	46,	1790,	60
Massachusetts,	William Hooper	34,	1790,	48
Pennsylvania,	Francis Hopkinson	57,	May 9, 1791,	52
Massachusetts,	Roger Sherman	55,	July 28, 1793,	72
Massachusetts,	John Hancock§	39,	Oct. 8, 1793,	56
Virginia,	Richard Henry Lee	44,	June 22, 1794,	62
New Jersey,	Abraham Clark	50,	Autumn 1794,	68
Scotland,	John Witherspoon	54,	Nov. 15, 1794,	72
Massachusetts	Josiah Bartlett‡	46,	May 19, 1795,	65
Connecticut,	Samuel Huntington	43,	Jan. 5, 1796,	63
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott	51,	Dec. 1, 1796,	71
Virginia,	Fr. Lightfoot Lee	40,	April 1797,	63
Virginia,	Carter Braxton	40,	Oct. 10, 1797,	61
Scotland,	James Wilson	33,	Aug. 28, 1798,	55
Maryland,	George Read	49,	Autumn 1798,	64
	William Paca,		1799,	
S. Carolina,	Edward Rutledge	26,	Jan. 23, 1800,	50
Ireland,	Matthew Thornton	64,	June 24, 1803,	88
Wales,	Francis Lewis	62,	Dec. 13. 1803,	89
Massachusetts,	Samuel Adams	54,	Oct. 2, 1803,	81
Virginia,	George Walton	36,	Feb. 2, 1804,	64
England,	Robert Morris	42,	May 8, 1806,	72
Virginia,	George Wythe	50,**	June 8, 1806,	80
S. Carolina,	Thomas Heyward	30,	March 1809,	63
Maryland,	Samuel Chase.		June 17, 1811,	
Connecticut,	William Williams	45,	Aug. 2, 1811,	90
Pennsylvania,	George Clymer	36,	Jan. 23, 1813,	73
Pennsylvania.	Benjamin Rush	30,	April 19, 1813,	67
Massachusetts,	Robert Treat Paine	46,	May 11, 1814,	84
Massachusetts.	Elbridge Gerry	31,	Nov. 23, 1814,	69
Pennsylvania,	Thomas M'Kean	42,	June 24, 1817,	83
Rhode Island,	William Ellery	68,	Feb. 15. 1820,	92
New York,	William Floyd	42,	Aug. 1, 1821,	87
Virginia.	Thomas Jefferson	33,	Jubilee, 1826,	83
Massachusetts,	John Adams	40,	do.	90
Maryland,	Charles Carroll	38,	The Survivor,	89
Virginia.	Benjamin Harrison,			
Virginia.	Thomas Nelson, jr.			
Pennsylvania,	James Smith,			
Pennsylvania,	George Taylor,			
Pennsylvania,	George Ross,			
	Lewis Morris.			
	Henry Wisner.††			

‖ *Killed in a duel.*

* *Died whilst attending Congress.*

† *Took passage for his health to St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.*

‡ *The first who answered Yea, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.*

§ *President.*

** *Poisoned*

†† *Voted for Independence, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.*

PORCELAIN.

A manufactory of Porcelain, on an extensive scale, is now in operation at Jersey City. The materials both for the body of the article, and for glazing are said to be found in the United States in great abundance, and equal to the best French materials. Skilful and experienced workmen have been obtained from France, and with the important advantages possessed by the United States over England in finding the materials at home, while the latter is obliged to obtain them from abroad, it is thought there will be no obstacle to the success of such an establishment that may not be surmounted by attention and perseverance.

[Connecticut Courant.]

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast."—The proprietor of a two horse coach in Alexandria, D. C. in his advertisement for patronage to his carriage, has thought it worth while to give notice that he has provided a net to keep the flies from his horses—"because," says he "it must afford gratification to the humane traveller, that the noble animals which conduct him suffer not torture from flies;" the man who can entertain such kind feelings for his horses, and such a good opinion of the feelings of his customers, ought never to be without passengers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are reminded, that a meeting of the Board stands adjourned to Thursday, the 10th day of August next, at *eleven* o'clock, A. M. at the Probate Office in Worcester, when the report of a Committee for the selection of Judges of Stock, &c. will be acted upon—Marshals chosen—and various other business relative to the approaching Cattle Show, transacted.

☞A general and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President,

Wm. D. WHEELER, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

Worcester, July 29, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
			D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80 00	
pearl do.		95 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new,		8 25	
" No 2, new,		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk,		9	12
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 00	
Genesee,		4 62	
Rye, best,		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush		80
Corn			80
Barley			62
Oats			58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		15	16
LIME,	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 87	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do.		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 67	
Clover	lb.	6	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			8
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON,		5	10
POULTRY,		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		14	16
lump, best,		22	24
EGGS,		14	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	95
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,			1 00
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

The Persian Gulf.—This great sea, formerly of so much commercial importance, although entirely neglected for the last century, is fast rising again into consequence, as the British are anxious to improve the trade of Bombay. Some time since they began to drive off the pirates by whom the gulf was infested and who had little squadrons of vessels and lived in fortified towns on the coast. They resisted powerfully, but were finally destroyed, and the admiralty despatched two ships under the command of Capt. Maude, to explore the whole coast, with its harbors, shoals and Islands. In 1825 they had surveyed from Ras Monsendrem at the entrance of the gulf of Ormus to the island; and at the beginning of the present year they had reached the mouth of the Euphrates. In the elevated promontory called by the ancients the Black mountains, they discovered two deep harbors, where vessels may lie safe from the storms. These they named Elphinston and Colville. Many volcanic formations were found among the Islands, although none were known previously to exist in that part of the world; and new tracts of land, islands, &c. which were before entirely unknown. The formation of some of them indeed appears to be recent, as the lavas scoriæ, &c. of which they are composed, at present almost entirely forbid all thoughts of cultivation. [N. Y. D. Adv.]

A cheap and excellent summer drink.—Vinegar and water, sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling; it promotes perspiration and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman Republic: and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms weighing 60 pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we read in the Bible, treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. The custom of swallowing spirits and water, is pernicious in every way, while this beverage, on the contrary, is pleasant and is not liable to produce what the spirit invariably does, namely fever and head-ache.--*Orac. of Health.*

How to make a Horse go that won't budge. An individual, who had become proverbial for sagacity and oddity, laid a wager of a certain sum, to be expended in *punch* that his horse could draw an artillery piece from the west end of Long Bridge to the top of the hill beyond. The bet was accepted, and the beast put to the task; but came to a stand on arriving at the foot of said hill. Nothing daunted, however, our sportsman procured another collar for the animal, the one in use not fitting; but nothing would do—he could not be urged forward. Every means were tried in vain, until (oh, what fecundity of genius!) a measure of *oats* was proured, which being a rarity, had a quick effect upon the horse's stability. He made a desperate effort, and—then came the tug o' war—the master marched backwards in front, shaking the grain under the horse's nose; Dobbin followed on, overcome by the temptation; and the citizens trudged after, in the august procession—until the great gun was fairly conveyed to the mountain top, and the wager declared won. [Norwich Courier.]

Maid vs. Widow.—An article of traffic very prevalent among the Turcomans will strike the reader as curious and unique. The Turcoman buys his wife, and it is said will give in the proportion of ten to one, more for a widow than a maid. A lady that has been married,and acquired any degree of celebrity for skill in housewifery will fetch from two to four thousand rupees. The average price of a maiden, unskilled in the economy of a household, is from two to four hundred only.

HAIR CUTTING.

Stare not, gentle reader, at seeing this word at the head of an article in a medical journal. We have been accused of using terms unintelligible to common readers; we venture to assert that no such objections can be urged to the term *hair-cutting*. Every body understands its meaning, though most persons are not aware in what way it can affect every body's health.

In a previous volume of our paper, we have spoken of the effects of the hair on the animal spirits; a word or two at present on the influence it exerts over the body. In hair cutting, as in every thing else, there is always a fashion at whose shrine health may be easily sacrificed. Once it was customary not only to shorten the hair, but to thin it out, and to the dexterity with which this operation was performed, we looked for the evidence of skill on the part of the artist. For a long series of years this fashion prevailed. The air was thus allowed access to the head, evaporation went on freely, and the matter of perspiration not being confined, was not compelled to concrete and accumulate around the roots of the hair. This commendable practice no doubt derived its origin from the just and admirable doctrine of one of the Fathers of Medicine who comprised the great rules of hygiene in these three—keep the feet warm, the bowels open, and the head cool. These wonderfully comprehensive and salutary directions were followed implicitly until our own day; but we, in the phrenzy of fashion, have fallen from the faith of our fathers. Instead of the thick-soled shoes and home-knit stockings of former times, silk and prunella are the only protection allowed to the feet.—Ice creams and cognac are a sore deviation from the second and not the least important of the rules and to complete our apostacy the hair dresser has entirely abandoned the small scissors, and it is the universal fashion to have hair as thick as it will grow. It is frequently shortened only to make it grow the thicker, and the macassar oil and many other such nostrums find a ready sale for the purpose of effecting the same object.

By this mode of dressing the hair, it must be evident to every one that a degree of heat is maintained in the head which is unfavourable to health. The matter of perspiration concretes around and fills up the pores, and the cooling effects of a free evaporation of the secreted fluids are entirely lost. Add to this the uncleanliness of the practice and the manifest disadvantages which must result from an occasional exposure,and which might have been prevented by keeping the head habitually cool.—and no observing or sensible man can be induced to submit to the present style of hair-cutting. We would gladly say more on this subject ifwe thought by so doing we could restore the good old practice of *thinning out* the hair: but our readers will be led, by what we have already remarked, to reflect seriously on this subject, and if each one exerts his individual influence, we may hope ere long to close up *this* avenue to disease. [Med. Int.]

Scotch Weavers.—An unemployed weaver meeting an acquaintance, complained of the depression of business and the general distress. His friend, with great elongation of visage exclaimed, "Ah Jamie, the hand of Providence is in't; its a just punishment for our sins"—"It may be sae' and it may not be sae," replied Jamie, "I cauna say; but there's a thing I'm sure o,' gin that be true that you say—the weavers suffer more for their sins than any set of men I ken o."

In Dublin, where a furious theological controversy occurred, B***, losing his temper, boisterously said to a stranger who sat next to him, "On which side, sir, are you? Are you an Atheist or a Deist?" "Oh, neither, sir," was the immediate reply; "I am a *dentist*."

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheek gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of *right good poteen*, was accosted by the Inspecting General, "What makes your face so red, sir?"—"Please your honor," replied he of the drum, "I always blushes when I speaks to a Gineral officer."

A fourth of July oration whose address appears in the Marietta paper, commences thus: "*Fellow Citizens and Ladies.*" This reminds us of the last address of George III. to his Parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech, thus:—"*My Lords and Peacocks!*"
N. Y. Commercial.

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock, At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grade and Native Fleece Wool which will be exempt from the State duty of 1 per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time until the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

—*Also at the same time*—

300 bales Smyrna
65 do. Saxony Electoral,
100 do. Spanish
} WOOL.

This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th of Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auct.* July 21.

REFRIGERATORS, manufactured under the direction of the subscriber, and for sale at his counting house in Sea Street, Wheeler's Point.

The principal use of these articles is for the preservation of Meat, Butter, Milk, &c. and for cooling Wines and other liquors. Their excellence consists in the great power of the non-conductor, together with the mode of diffusing coldness in them. A small quantity of ice is sufficient to produce a uniform and powerful effect.

A large assortment constantly on hand, which are offered at reasonable prices. ALLEN PRATT.

Boston, July 21, 1826.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 28, 1826.

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